

PRICE ONE CENT.

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JACK HUSSEY'S MURDERER.

POLICEMAN HAHN FACES A JURY IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

Story of the Meeting After the Police Picnic Which Began With Drinks and Ended With Fatal Shots—The Brave Old Lifer's Last Fight Against Death—Col. Fellows Speaks for the Prosecution.

POLICEMAN Edward Hahn is on trial for his life in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. On the night of June 2 he fired two shots from a revolver at Capt. Jack Hussey, who had received medals for saving thirty-five human lives. The last shot entered Hussey's abdomen and nineteen days afterward he died in the Gouverneur Street Hospital.

Capt. Hussey was, in his day, a famous man, and had received much honorable notice for his acts of courage. When sober he was an off-hand, rough old fellow, but quite good-natured. But when he had been drinking, he was more so.

On June 2 he had worked all day at Castle Garden. Policeman Hahn, who was a tender prior to his appointment on the force a year before, is a stalwart, good-looking German young man, with a black mustache and hair, and a pink and white complexion. He had been enjoying "a day off" at the policeman's picnic, June 2, and when he met Jack Hussey at the saloon of the east side post office, he was, according to the accounts of the quarters of the place, flushed with drink. He and Capt. Hussey drank together, and a little later were leaving over the bar at McEvoy's, at the corner of Jackson and Cherry streets.

Hahn was growing quarrelsome, and presently, because the doctory Capt. Hussey refused to drink again, he drew out a revolver and called him an "old stiff." Capt. Hussey retorted by saying: "Oh, go away. You're only a boy policeman." Then Hussey left the saloon and started for his home on Jackson street.

Hahn followed and, as he emerged on the street, drew a revolver and fired at the retreating form of the man who represented 35 lives. The first shot missed its mark, but, as old Jack turned, a second shot entered his abdomen.

A policeman arrested Hahn, while friends accompanied the obstinate old life-saver, who insisted on walking to his home. From home he walked three blocks to the Gouverneur Street Hospital, and there his wound was found to be such that the hope of his recovery was the only thing that could save his life.

The last struggle in which the brave Jack Hussey engaged to save a human life went against him, and on June 21 he died.

Policeman Hahn was indicted for murder in the first degree. The work of selecting jurors against him was done by the jury, and of the fifty citizens who have been examined as to their qualifications for jury duty eleven were in the jury-box when court opened this morning.

Col. John R. Fellows conducts the examination of proposed jurors on behalf of the prosecution.

After five conscientious men, one deaf man and three with opinions had been excused, Sands R. Gorman, a broke, at No. 32 Broad street, was selected for the vacant seat and Col. Fellows for the prosecution and Counselor Howe for the defense.

They were satisfied with the jury. Then, at 11:50 o'clock the jury was sworn.

Col. Fellows addressed the jury. He said that police officer Hahn was a well-known man named Jack Hussey in this city. He had occupied a humble position at Castle Garden as a messenger. He had saved many lives from drowning, and had thus become famous.

Edward Hahn had been a little over a year a member of the police force. The police force are for the protection of the lives and personal property of citizens. They are clothed in a uniform which is the badge of responsibility. If they abuse their power they are liable to punishment. The power and majesty of our law is in their hands. How serious is it then, if instead of protecting a citizen the policeman assaults him.

The story of the killing of Jack Hussey was told by the prosecution. It was a thing of the past, and the speaking of it was a thing of the future. The cause of the quarrel which resulted in the shooting, Col. Fellows related as follows: The deceased and the defendant drank together at a saloon on the east side of the city. The cause of the quarrel which resulted in the shooting, Col. Fellows related as follows: The deceased and the defendant drank together at a saloon on the east side of the city.

A CLUE FOR THE DETECTIVES.

LILLIE HOYLE'S MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT WEBSTER, MASS., MAY BE SOLVED.

What Mr. Wilson Saw Late One Night in the Quiet Village of Woodstock, Conn.—Disclosures Made to an "Evening World" Reporter—The Police Notified—Mr. Clarence Bowen's Story of the Great Mystery.

HE Massachusetts detectives are no nearer the solution of the mysterious case of Lillie Hoyle, who disappeared from her home in Webster, Mass., on the night of Sept. 1, than they were when, a few days afterward, the body of the unfortunate girl was found in an old corn-crib beside the road which leads from Webster to Oxford.

Newspaper reporters have worked long and industriously to find out where the girl met her death and at whose hands—all without avail. The slightest clues have been eagerly grasped, but thus far none have been fruitful.

Certain disclosures have come into possession of THE EVENING WORLD and have been given to the police, which, it is thought, will put the proper authorities on the right track and enable them to lift the veil which now shrouds the sad affair.

It will be recalled that on the night of Sept. 1, Lillie Hoyle, a pretty young woman, left her home in Webster, and her disappearance at once created a sensation. A few days later her body was discovered in an old shed a few miles beyond Webster, beside the road to Oxford.

The building where the remains were found is little more than the roof of an old corn-crib, the sides, front and rear having long since decayed and fallen to the earth, the front being several inches lower than the rear. This improvised charnel house was reached by a narrow path leading from a small road which runs from Webster to Oxford.

The opening to the crib runs a few feet for several feet toward the street clearly indicated when first inspected that the body had been ruthlessly dragged over the green grass, and when the body was found it was found on the roof of the crib, and into this aperture the body was crowded.

Careful scrutiny of the accompanying illustration will show that one of the roof supports has been cut. This is a matter of fact, and the body was found on the roof of the crib, and into this aperture the body was crowded.

This discovery caused the wildest excitement in the vicinity, and one theory after another has been put forward. Prof. Woods, of Webster, has declared that the girl was chloroformed to death.

A MYSTERIOUS CARRIAGE AT MIDNIGHT. The theory now is that Lillie Hoyle left her home by appointment on the fatal night, and the persons who caused her death and disappearance were the same who were seen in the carriage at midnight.

The picture below shows the house in which the murdered girl lived. The house is situated on the corner of the road which leads from Webster to Oxford, and is in the very heart of the village. The centre door is the entrance to the residence of Mrs. Sarah Taylor, with whom Lillie Hoyle lived for four years.

Among the persons who were seen in the carriage at midnight were a man and a woman, and a horse. The carriage was seen in the street at midnight, and the body was found on the roof of the crib, and into this aperture the body was crowded.

A WOMAN'S CRY OF DISTRESS. At this point Wilson noticed that one of the women was in great distress and was moaning. The man asked how far it was to the hotel, and upon Wilson answering that the distance was a little more than three miles, the woman said, between her cries of pain: "Oh, I cannot go three miles further." The man then got into the carriage and drove away, leaving the woman in the street.

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THE UNION SQUARE CLUBBING.

CAPT. REILLY'S DISMISSAL WILL BE DEMANDED.

Suits for Damages Will Also Be Brought Against the City—Superintendent Murray to Consult With the Police Commissioners—Belief at Police Headquarters that Capt. Reilly Will Not Be Tried.

ARLY yesterday when Superintendent Murray reached his desk at Police Headquarters he was prepared to take prompt action regarding Capt. Reilly's charge on the Socialists at their Union Square meeting on Saturday night.

He said that he had given the matter much thought and had called upon Capt. Reilly for a full and complete report of the occurrence and when he had read it he would take action. He may refer the matter to the Police Commissioners for their action. The custom governing trials of police captains is for the Commissioners to formulate the charges subject to the advice of the Corporation Counsel, after which the Superintendent is consulted, and a day is set for trial.

All the inspectors of police, including Henry V. Steers, who is in command of the Ninth Precinct, were at headquarters very early this morning, awaiting the action of Superintendent Murray. No one believed, however, that Capt. Reilly will be put on trial.

Capt. Reilly's report sets forth that, with 100 picked men, he attended the mass meeting of the Socialists at Union Square, near the Everett House and stood by them awaiting results. The meeting was organized at different places, including the plaza before the Everett House, and the crowd in Union Square was large and in the main very orderly until a number of men concentrated near the main platform and began shouting very loudly: "George, George, Henry George," modeled after the historic Blaine battle-cry of 1874.

Enoch K. Thomas, a member of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Labor party, called upon Capt. Reilly to disperse the crowd, and requested that this band of inflammatory and quarrelsome George men be made to cease disturbing the meeting, and that they be removed from the square. He declared, of assaulting any person. He posed to make an example of the first person that interfered with the speakers by an arrest, and was greatly surprised by a general stampede of the crowd, which he thought was started to see the eighty policemen he had left at the Everett House, pursuing the crowd with their clubs.

Reilly used their utmost exertions to check the movement of the great mass, but with an evident determination to break up the meeting. At this juncture, Capt. Reilly reported, he was confronted by Police Constable Voorhis, pale and excited, who exclaimed: "Capt. Reilly, in God's name, what does this mean?"

The Captain only had time to reply that he did not understand it, as he had given no orders for an attack, and he and Mr. Voorhis used their utmost exertions to check the movement of the great mass, but with an evident determination to break up the meeting. At this juncture, Capt. Reilly reported, he was confronted by Police Constable Voorhis, pale and excited, who exclaimed: "Capt. Reilly, in God's name, what does this mean?"

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THE DEMOCRATS WILL WIN.

GOV. HILL BACK AT ALBANY AND CONFIDENT OF VICTORY IN NOVEMBER.

The Farmers Cannot Be Headwinded by the Republicans—They Sustain His Vote of the Crosby Bill—No Opinion as to Whether Mr. Hill Will Be Re-elected in 1888—Labor Wants Practical Measures.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.) ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Gov. Hill was found at the Executive Mansion this morning, having just returned from his last county fair this year. He said he had brushed the hayseed out of his hair and the country soil from his shoes, and was now ready to resume official business.

"Did you enjoy your visits to the county fairs this year?" asked THE EVENING WORLD correspondent.

The Governor replied: "Yes, immensely. One sees a great deal of human nature at a county fair. While there are many jealousies and rivalries usually developed, nevertheless the farmers appear at their best at these annual gatherings, which are productive of much benefit. Everywhere there were large audiences, in spite of much inclement weather, and the people seemed greatly interested in the address and especially in all that was said pertaining to taxation. The farmers, as a class, are making much money, and are consequently deeply concerned in whatever affects them pecuniarily. Henry George is evidently an interesting talker and is doing much toward getting the people to discuss elementary questions, and whether they agree or not, they are coming to the county fairs. The country is safe when the people become accustomed to think and reason for themselves, instead of being misled by their ignorance. It is, perhaps, because they should reason upon the wrong side rather than not to think at all."

"What do the farmers think of the alleged temperance legislation?" asked THE EVENING WORLD correspondent.

"They understand it all, and appreciate it at its true worth. It is replete with un-soundness, hypocrisy and false pretenses, and they so regard it. They think it is a bad law, and cannot be misled by claptrap. They believe in uniform excise laws and equal taxation. They were opposed to the law, but because of the fact that it was not uniform in its operation throughout the State, and only affected particular localities. If high license was good for New York City and Brooklyn, they think it was equally good for the rest of the State. The law refused to make it uniform, and they believe it was properly vetoed. The veto was a wise one, although expressly designed to secure a favorable action at the expense of large cities, over the mark and failed because unfairness was too apparent. They have no reason why license money should be paid to State officers, and whether it is paid to State officers or whether it is paid to local officers, it is the same. The liquor traffic should properly be taxed, and the revenue should be used for the benefit of the State. The law refused to make it uniform, and they believe it was properly vetoed. The veto was a wise one, although expressly designed to secure a favorable action at the expense of large cities, over the mark and failed because unfairness was too apparent. They have no reason why license money should be paid to State officers, and whether it is paid to State officers or whether it is paid to local officers, it is the same. The liquor traffic should properly be taxed, and the revenue should be used for the benefit of the State. The law refused to make it uniform, and they believe it was properly vetoed. The veto was a wise one, although expressly designed to secure a favorable action at the expense of large cities, over the mark and failed because unfairness was too apparent. 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